

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA**

YOURGOS DIAMANTOPOULOS,

Petitioner,

v.

CHARLES VENDITTE, WILLIAM
AGNEW, and STATE OF NEBRASKA,

Respondents.

CASE NO. 4:10CV3079

MEMORANDUM AND ORDER

On June 2, 2010, the court dismissed Petitioner's habeas corpus claims without prejudice and entered Judgment against him. (Filing Nos. [18](#) and [19](#).) On June 7, 2010, Petitioner filed a timely Notice of Appeal of the court's Judgment. (Filing No. [20](#).)

Before Petitioner may appeal the dismissal of his Petition for Writ of Habeas Corpus, a “Certificate of Appealability” must issue. Pursuant to the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (“AEDPA”), the right to appeal such a dismissal is governed by [28 U.S.C. § 2253©](#), which states:

- (c)(1) Unless a circuit justice or judge issues a certificate of appealability, an appeal may not be taken to the court of appeals from—
 - (A) the final order in a habeas corpus proceeding in which the detention complained of arises out of process issued by a State court;
- (2) A certificate of appealability may issue under paragraph (1) only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right.
- (3) The certificate of appealability under paragraph (1) shall indicate which specific issue or issues satisfy the showing required by paragraph(2).¹

¹Similarly, [Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 22\(b\)](#), as amended by the AEDPA, indicates that in an action pursuant to [28 U.S.C. § 2254](#), a notice of appeal triggers the requirement that the district judge who rendered the judgment either issue a certificate of appealability or state the reasons why such a certificate should not issue. See *generally Tiedeman v. Benson*, 122 F.3d 518, 521 (8th Cir. 1997).

A certificate of appealability may issue only if the applicant has made a substantial showing of the denial of a constitutional right. See [28 U.S.C. § 2253\(c\)\(2\)](#). Such a showing requires a demonstration “that reasonable jurists could debate whether (or, for that matter, agree that) the petition should have been resolved in a different manner or that the issues presented were adequate to deserve encouragement to proceed further.” [Slack v. McDaniel, 529 U.S. 473, 484 \(2000\)](#) (internal quotation marks omitted), citing [Barefoot v. Estelle, 463 U.S. 894 \(1983\)](#) (defining pre-AEDPA standard for a certificate of probable cause to appeal).

Petitioner has not filed a motion for a Certificate of Appealability or a brief in support. (See Docket Sheet.) Thus, this matter cannot proceed on appeal until the question of the certificate of appealability is considered.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

1. Petitioner shall have until July 18, 2010, to file a motion for Certificate of Appealability and brief in support.
2. In the event that Petitioner fails to file a motion and brief, as set forth in this Memorandum and Order, the court will deny the issuance of a Certificate of Appealability without further notice.
3. The Clerk of the court is directed to set a pro se case management in this case with the following text: July 18, 2010: check for filing of motion for Certificate of Appealability.

DATED this 18th day of June, 2010.

BY THE COURT:

s/Laurie Smith Camp
United States District Judge

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